

are schemes under which loans can be given, free land can be given and things like that, but that is not part of this scheme.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister, if I have understood him correctly, said that out of 34,070 acres of land which is under notification a portion thereof will be taken in hand for development. May I know whether the Government has thought of providing sufficient amount which will be required for expeditious development of this land which is under consideration?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as the land to be purchased is concerned—it was notified, I think by this time that matter must have been finalised by the Delhi Development Authority—provision has already been made. Regarding further lands to be acquired and developed, so far as we can anticipate an amount of Rs. 5 crores will be available during the Third Five Year Plan as a revolving fund—that is to say, it will be utilised on land, lands will be sold and things like that.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation

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- *728. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Goray:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Achar:
Dr. Samantsinhar:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for setting up demonstration-cum-training farms in the rice-producing States in India with the assistance of Japanese technicians is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A scheme is being considered in consultation with the State Governments to demonstrate under Indian conditions the increase of rice yields by the use of improved farm implements, practices and techniques of Japanese farmers.

(b) and (c). It is too early to give any definite idea about these details. When the discussions reach a conclusive stage it will be possible to give this information.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The true method of Japanese cultivation has not been implemented yet although we have had a lot of propaganda about it. May I know whether we intend to have mechanised units, the implements, the fertiliser and also the transplanting of seedlings?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was started in this country some four or five years back. That is being followed in many places, every year our targets are going up, the acreage under this cultivation is going up and many farmers are taking to it. There are three Japanese farmers who have come to Saharanpur. We have given them 3½ acres of land. They have brought their own implements from Japan. With only one bullock improved implements they are growing two to three times what our farmers are able to do. In the first crop they raised 40 to 50 maunds of paddy per acre. In the second crop they raised 60 to 70 maunds per acre. We want to introduce this system in our demonstrative and training centres.

Shri Thirumala Rao: What is the ratio of investment and production?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It was stated that it would cost roughly Rs. 300 per acre. If they spend Rs. 300 per acre and raise 50 maunds of paddy it comes to Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per maund. It is quite cheaper compared to what our farmers are able to do

Certainly it is a very good way of increasing our yields.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay: What is the approximate area under Japanese method of cultivation up till now?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is a different question. I am prepared to give the figure if the hon. Member tables a separate question. It runs into millions of acres.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay: May I know the number of Japanese technicians who are already here?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are three Japanese farmers who are here. They are cultivating a plot of 3½ acres at Saharanpur, on the way to Dehra Dun where the road branches to Saharanpur and after Roorkee. You can see that farm.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the efficacy of the Japanese agricultural implements have been tested; if so, whether the Government propose to import them or get them manufactured here?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Japanese implements are very very simple implements. They can be manufactured in our country by our ordinary smiths or our *lohars* in the villages. A number of these Japanese implements are being manufactured in the country already.

Dr. M. S. Aney: How many crops have the Japanese farmers raised so far?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In the course of one year they have taken three crops in the same plot of land at Saharanpur. Our colleague Shri Shahnawaz Khan has also a farm nearby, but he could raise only one crop whereas these farmers have taken three crops.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that most of our farmers who are raising paddy crops are not able to find even

Rs. 100 per acre as investment whereas these people are supposed to have provided Rs. 300 per acre?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: If a great majority of our farmers cannot invest, that is a different question. A Japanese farmer is well known in the world. He is the best intensive cultivator in the world. The per acre yield in Japan can be compared to the yield per acre in America or any other progressive agricultural country in the world. They get two times the yield per acre compared to other countries. They are intensive cultivators. We want to learn from them. They plough with one bullock. That is a big saving. Instead of feeding two bullocks a farmer need feed only one bullock. With one bullock they are getting more.

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government tried the Indian method of cultivation with as much heavy investment as Rs. 300 per acre and then compared as to whether the yield by that method per acre also comes anywhere near the yield by the Japanese method of production with a heavy investment of Rs. 300 per acre?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I certainly agree with Tyagiji. I am also a farmer. If we invest more we can reach these standards. But there are techniques. As I said, the Japanese use only one bullock and certain improved implements. Here if you give more money it is invested on the same implements. The Japanese use improved implements. They use only one bullock. If you give more money our farmers will purchase two more bullocks.

Shri Ranga: There is no shortage of bullocks in India.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody forces hon. Members to adopt the Japanese method. Hon. Members are free to adopt it or not adopt it.

Shri Tyagi: It is a question of Rs. 300 per acre.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is a rough figure. The final figures have not yet come. It was expected that the investment would be about Rs. 300 per acre in our farm in Suratgarh, we are investing Rs. 225 per acre growing half of what they are growing.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody compels the use of Japanese method.

Shri Ranga: First you will have to provide the necessary credit to our farmers. Does not my hon. friend himself know that the paddy growers in Chittoor District are just as hard working as the Japanese farmers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Certainly. The hon. Member had come to my village when I was a boy and I remember he saw my farm. My farm was better than the Japanese farms. But I cannot say all the farmers in India are of the same type.

सोहना का गर्म पानी का चढ़मा

*७३०. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल के भूकम्प के कारण सोहना के गरम पानी के स्रोत में पानी का बहाव कुछ कम हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां. तो क्या इस का कारण जानने का प्रयत्न किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा पंजाब सरकार से इन स्रोतों को लेने के प्रश्न के बारे में कुछ और प्रगति हुई है।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) पंजाब सरकार से सोहना के गरम पानी के स्रोतों को लेने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : सोहना में जो यह गरम पानी का स्रोत है इस में गठिया और त्वचा सम्बन्धी दूसरे रोगों को शान्त करने की बड़ी भारी शक्ति है और इस प्रकार के रोगी वहाँ पहुंचते भी रहते हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस को एक उतम स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकती ?

श्री करमरकर : हम ने कई दफा पंजाब सरकार को इस बारे में लिखा है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह कोई न कोई चेष्टा करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : यह मेरी जानकारी में है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से पंजाब सरकार को इस विषय में लिखते हुए एक लम्बा समय निकल चुका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ पंजाब सरकार की उपेक्षा-वृत्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस के लिये कोई समय निर्धारित करेगी कि पंजाब सरकार इस समय तक या तो वहाँ एक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्थापित करे अन्यथा फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार उस को अपने हाथ में ले लेगी ?

श्री करमरकर : किसी चीज को हाथ में लेना आसान चीज नहीं है। यह बात माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं इस बारे में कोई फायदा का स्थान नहीं है। हम तो पंजाब सरकार को लिखते हैं लेकिन कभी कभी उन का जवाब भी नहीं आता। अगर माननीय सदस्य हमारी मदद करें तो जवाब आ जायेगा और हमसे जो सहायता हो सकती है वह हम करेंगे। मुझे यह कहने में खुशी है कि पंजाब सरकार इस बारे में दिलचस्पी ले रही है।

Shri Raghunath Singh: The main point is whether the water has been examined and analysed.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir; it has been analysed. Some Russian experts